

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL V.—NO 34.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1894.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

## I. M. Chalmers' SPECIAL SALE!

All know that there is universal depression throughout the land. We all feel the burden and exclaim "HARD TIMES!" Our stock is too heavy, and we cannot afford to carry over a large stock when we need money. It behoves us to offer the following for CASH ONLY:

Marbles at Cost,  
Fur Caps at Cost,  
Crochery at Cost,  
Balance of Xmas Goods at Cost.  
Eider Quilts at Cost,  
Fancy Table Scarfs and Piano Covers at Cost.

No new accounts will be opened.

I. M. Chalmers.

WHOLESALE

Wine, Liquor and Cigar Store.

DRINK and the Death Rate.

The British Medical Association appointed a committee to make enquiries, in order to ascertain the average of the different categories of drinkers, that is to say, those who refrain completely from alcoholic drink, those who indulge more or less in moderation, and those who drink to excess. This committee has handed in its report. Its conclusions are drawn from 4231 deaths, which are divided into five categories of individuals, with the average of age attained by each:—

Total Abstainers,	51 yrs. 22 days.
Carious drinkers,	30 " 67 "
Free drinkers,	37 " 50 "
Habitually temperate drinkers,	43 " 13 "
Frequently intemperate drinkers,	53 " 3 "

O. FIELD.

HITCHCOCK

&

McCULLOCH.

BANKERS

AND

FINANCIAL

AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal.

## HARD TIME PRICES

— AT —

T. W. Robinson's

Great Clearing and Stock Taking Sale. Now is your chance to make \$1.00 buy \$2.00 worth of goods, this sale will be continued till the end of January. We have placed on our centre tables a large range of Dress Goods, new, seasonable goods, which we are selling at cost and below. We will sell you dress goods from 10c. a yard up. Some splendid Dress Lengths in Tweed effects at cost.

In Knit Woolen goods such as Clouds, Wool Shawls, Hose, Mitts, &c., we have a big lot in this sale. Women's all wool Hose from 15c.

In Boots and Shoes we have a big lot. We have thrown out and marked away down, Felt and Felt lined in Men's, Women's, Boy's and Misses, Slippers from 15c. up.

Our entire stock of Men's and Boy's Overcoats and Pea Jackets will be sold during this sale at a discount of 30 per cent. for cash. This brings them below cost, but we want the money.

Do not forget our Ladies' Ulsters and short Jackets at 75c. old price from \$3.00 to \$8.00, these are part of a bankrupt stock.

We will be glad to show you through if you do not want to buy. You will tell your friends of the Great Bargains and they will come and buy.

THIS SALE IS FOR CASH ONLY.

T. W. ROBINSON'S.

### THE WORK OF '93.

At the Indian Head Experimental Farm—Address to Moose Jaw Farmers by Mr. Angus McKay.—Other Matters.

The town hall was crowded on Saturday afternoon to hear an address from Mr. Angus McKay, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm. The audience consisted largely of farmers, although there was a fair attendance of town folk. The chair was taken by J. G. Beesley, President of the Agricultural Society. In a few well chosen words the chairman introduced Mr. McKay, who was greeted with applause.

MR. MCKAY'S ADDRESS.  
Mr. Chairman, as your Secretary has not asked me to speak or read a paper on any given subject, I propose giving you as briefly as possible a summary of the work of the Experimental Farm during 1893. I need not say to any of you who visited the farm last summer that we had a good look at the crop, nor do I say that there was done the crop by the hot weather early in August and while I have pleasure in reporting a good yield from almost every sort of grain tested there are some varieties of wheat, barley and oats that stood the severe test better than others.

Taking the tests in wheat first, 35 varieties, each variety 1-10 of an acre, were sown on June 1st. All the old varieties (19) and 17 new varieties were sown. This test is made each year, and we hope you will find a wheat that will approach Red Fife in quality and yield in earliness. The land had been summer fallowed. Red Fife as the standard variety gave 30 bushels per acre; 11 of the old sorts gave from 31 to 37.40 bushels, the latter being Gehlen, an Indian sort. In the new sorts Great West gave 35.41 and a Hybrid, a cross between Red Fife and Ludlow, gave 35.19. The lowest in the 36 varieties was a Hybrid, 22 bushels per acre. Twenty-four of the 36 varieties gave 29 bushels and over; 12 gave under 30 bushels.

The 2nd test was sowing two varieties, one week apart, for 6 weeks, commencing as early as possible. Red Fife and Campbell White Chaff were chosen. The first sowing was April 17th, the last May 22nd. In this test sowings from April 24th to May 8th gave the best returns. In the same test in 1892 the sowings from April 22nd to May 13th gave the best crop.

BROADCAST, PRESS AND DRILL.  
Sowing broadcast gave 23.40 bushels after being reseeded. The drill gave 36.18 and Press Drill 38.20 bushels. The straw in the broadcast drill was 6.5 and in the other two plots. In 1892 the press gave 6 bushels more per acre than the drill and 10 more than broadcast.

DIFFERENT QUANTITIES SOWN PER ACRE.  
1 bushel seed gave 38.50 bushels, 1 1/2 bushels gave 40.40 and 2 bushels gave 39.40 bushels per acre. In 1892 1 1/2 and 2 bushels of seed gave the best returns.

DIFFERENT DEPTHS OF SEEDING.  
Tests were made by sowing 2 and 3 inches deep, 2 inches depth gave 41.20, 2 1/2 inches gave 37.10. The result was in favor of the shallow sowing by 2 inches. In 1892 2 inches gave the best result by 3 bushels.

SNIT TESTS.  
In the test made for snit the usual result took place. Where the seed was sown in a line, the snit increased the yield from 7 to 10 bushels, and in the broadcast the increase in yield was 2 to 10 bushels, with a snit except on the untreated plot. On both plots with untreated seed snit was very prevalent, but very in check on the snit seed. I may say here that we treated our oats and barley with blue stone and found good results in every case, except in 2 varieties of barley. Phosphate of lime and common lime were sown on two plots of Red Fife gave 36 bushels on the phosphate of lime and 40.50 for the ordinary line. On the plot treated with the phosphate of lime the yield was 41.20 bushels. This test was made to see if either of the treatments would mature the grain earlier than the untreated plot. The phosphate plot ripened in 115 days, the other two 116 days.

Not an Hybrid or cross land wheat were tested last year. These are crosses between Red Fife and Ludlow, and Red Fife and other early varieties. One variety promises to be like Red Fife, but it is not yet ripe.

FALLOW, FALL AND SPRING PLOWING.  
Two acres fallow gave 37.50 bushels. Two acres sown by press drill on stubble land without plowing gave 31.30 bushels. Two acres sown on stubble and gang plowed in gave 29.50 bushels, and two acres fall plowed 22.10 bushels per acre. The general results of wheat growing last year may be summed up as follows: 1st, that fallow land gave much the best result, 2nd, that a seed crop may be sown, and far from expected on land that had been fallowed 2 years previous. 3rd, that sowing before the land is suitable and sowing late in May is not making it into hay. 4th, that the best results were given by a press or drill. 5th, that 1 bushel and 1 1/2 bushels gave the best returns. 6th that 2 inches deep was the proper depth to sow. 7th, that blue stone on the seed gave the usual good results, 8th, that artificial manures had not sufficient results to warrant their use. 9th, that Red Fife under all circumstances is the best wheat to grow.

BARLEY.  
The barley crop last year was good in yield but light in weight of grain, compared to other years. This is accounted for by the hot winds on that hot Sunday early in August. I may say that nearly all the experiments were carried on with barley as with wheat. Twenty-five sorts were grown, 17 old and 8 new Hybrids. Five varieties gave over 30 bushels per acre, 8 gave over 40 bushels, and the balance over 30. Sixteen varieties were sown the same day but the sort was sufficiently good over other sorts to call for special mention. In the week apart test, the best results were obtained with sowing from 1st to 15th of May.

OATS.  
Forty varieties of oats were grown last year. In the same day test the 40 sorts were sown. Three varieties ripened in 93 days, 14 took 94 to 99 days, 19 took 100 to 110 days and 5 took 111 days to mature.

The best yields were Winter Grey and Holstein Prolific; both gave 82 bushels, 14 varieties gave over 70 bushels, 12 over 60 bushels and 11 over 50 bushels. The best samples were Chester, Welcome Bonanza and Winter Grey.

In the week apart tests from April 21st to May 29th Chester and Banner were sown. The plots sown from April 24th to May 15th gave the best yields and the heaviest grain. The highest yield was from the two sorts sown on April 24th.

In the test of broadcast press and drill, the press gave 100 bushels per acre, the drill 85.30 bushels and broadcast 75.20, a gain with press over broadcast of nearly 25 bushels. The press ripened in 99 days, drill in 100 days and broadcast in 106 days.

In test of sowing different depths 2 inches gave 81.26 and 3 inches 87.29 bushels per acre. Both ripened same time.

In different quantities seed per acre 2 bushels gave 97.32, 2 1/2 gave 89.14 and 3 gave 86.20 bushels per acre.

FALLOW, FALL AND SPRING PLOWING.  
The last of sowing on fallow, fall plowing and spring plowing gave on the fallow 78 bushels, on the fall plowing 36 bushels and on spring plowing 66 bushels.

On the fallow the oats weighed 43 lbs., on the fall plowing 38.4 lbs. and on spring plowing 40 lbs. per bush.

The result of these tests made is that fallow land gave by far the best results. 2nd, that fall plowing is a very poor result. 3rd, that sowing at 1st of May is a good time to sow oats. 4th, that 2 bushels seed per acre gave the best yields. 5th, that the press drill is better to sow oats with than either the common drill or sower. 6th, that black varieties take from 10 to 15 days longer to mature than the white sorts. 7th, that blue stone was beneficial in treating for snit.

In order to show that farmers make a mistake in growing so much wheat I will give you the result of four years growing wheat, barley and oats on the experimental farm.

The varieties chosen have been grown during the four years in field lots with exception of Red Fife in 1892, so that they are applicable to ordinary farming.

1890 yield 35 bushels wheat at 60c.	\$21.00
1891 " 39 " " at 50c.	\$19.50
1892 " 30 " " at 50c.	\$15.00
1893 " 23 " " at 45c.	\$10.35
Average in four years	\$19.04.

BARLEY.  
1890 Duck Bill 53 bushels at 30c. \$15.90  
1891 " 60 " " at 30c. 18.00  
1892 " 21 " " at 30c. 6.30  
1893 " 4 " " at 30c. 1.20  
Average in four years \$14.17.

OATS.  
1890 Pilsener Cluster 63 bushels at 40c. \$25.20  
1891 " 82 " " at 40c. 32.80  
1892 " 46 " " at 30c. 13.80  
1893 " 77 " " at 45c. 34.75  
Average in four years \$22.63.

PEAS.  
The pea crop was good in straw and some varieties were a good size, but a wind storm, after picking, mixed the sorts with few exceptions.

FODDER.  
Several mixtures of grain were sown last year for fodder and all gave heavy crops. Instead of cutting the bulk of these mixtures as in former years when heading out they were allowed to fully head out and the grain to be well advanced. They were then cut by hand and are now being cut with straw cutter and fed to the stock. Parts of the mixture were cut green and made into ensilage and part made into hay but in all respects cutting with binder when fairly well matured but not ripe is a much better way to cure fodder than making it into hay. Rye made the best hay. Oats and barley made the best mixed fodder while wheat, corn and peas gave the largest bulk. Corn gave a poor crop for fodder but being further advanced than any former year the quality of the ensilage was better than we have ever had it.

Grass and sunflowers were sown to mix with the corn in silo. The beans ripened in time to cut with the corn but were a very poor crop but the sunflowers were not advanced enough to be any use for the silo. The first I had them before the seeds were fully developed.

GRASSES.  
Grasses were all failures last year with the exception of our sort, Bromus Inermis. This variety as those who visited the farm last year will remember, gives promise of being valuable for the North-West. One thing at least,

it stands the cold weather and seems proof against backward springs and dry ones.

About 18 acres of this variety were sown last spring but through bad seed only two or three acres are of any use.

CATTLE.  
In addition to grain growing experiments were carried on with feeding cattle and pigs.

To determine the relative value of the native hay the ensilage test can be made in the North-West and fodder made from mixed cereal crops. Two tests were carried on last winter and spring.

The first test was between ensilage made from mixed grain crop and the same mixture cured as hay. In this test two animals were fed with each ration, one consisting of 35 lbs ensilage and 5 lbs meal, and the second 15 lbs fodder, 5 lbs meal and 20 lbs turnips, besides wheat straw allowed to all four animals. The two animals fed on ensilage gained in 2 months 184 lbs. and the two animals fed on fodder gained in 2 months 161 lbs.

The value of the four cattle at the commencement of the test was 24 cents per lb live weight. The four weigh 1812 lbs. at the end of the test, after feeding three months, including our own hay, and sold at 34 cents per lb, \$193.15. To give it in another way each animal was worth at the end of the test \$33.00 and at the close nearly \$60.00.

In the test between native hay and hay made from mixed grain, four two-year-old heifers were used. Two were fed on 15 lbs native hay, 20 lbs turnips and 5 lbs meal, and two on 15 lbs mixed grain hay, 20 lbs turnips and 3 lbs meal. The two fed with native hay gained in two months 180 lbs and the two fed with grain hay gained in two months 200 lbs, showing a slight gain in favor of grain hay.

To find out the gain made by different breeds in 5 months winter feeding a lot of 6 months pasture, three grade steers out of three grade heifers were put up on Dec. 13th, 1892, and fed on the same ration for 5 months and then for 6 months on pasture.

The breeds were Durham, Holstein and Polled Angus—a steer and a heifer of each.

Gain of Durham steer 5 months, 176 lbs. pasture 214 lbs. total 390 lbs.; Durham heifer in 5 months 175 lbs. on pasture 217 lbs. total 392 lbs.; Holstein steer in 5 months 159 lbs. on pasture 230 lbs. total 389 lbs.; Holstein heifer in 5 months 142 lbs. on pasture 148 lbs. total 290 lbs.; Polled Angus steer in 5 months 131 lbs. on pasture 170 lbs. total 301 lbs.; Polled Angus heifer in 5 months 146 lbs. on pasture 170, total 316 lbs.

We are this winter experimenting with cattle on the same line to find out the relative value of native hay and mixed crops cut before maturing. Also to find out as near as possible the cost of the feed consumed and gain in feeding stock during the winter months.

SWINE.  
A good deal of uncertainty exists as to the value of wheat fed to hogs, and whether wheat fed whole or boiled is best. To determine these two points a pig 6 months old was shot up and fed on wheat soaked for 24 hours and 4 pigs the same were fed on boiled wheat. In one month those fed on soaked wheat consumed 493 lbs and gained 125 lbs. This gain at 6 cents is equal to \$7.50, or 91 cents a bushel. The four fed on boiled wheat consumed 452 lbs at 6 cents worth \$8.88, making the wheat worth 75 cents per bushel. Showing that soaked grain is better than boiled, and that wheat made into pork is worth more than if sold on the market.

A Berkshire pig and a Yorkshire White were fed one month on soaked wheat, the Berkshire gained 33 lbs, the Yorkshire gained 44 lbs. Both same age and in same pen. Showing in these two cases that soaked wheat is better for hogs than boiled and that Yorkshire White's gain more than Berkshire on same food.

PREPARING LAND.

Three ways were followed in 1892 for crop the past season. These three ways were, 1st to plow deep as soon after seeding as possible. 2nd, surface cultivate with spring tooth harrow as often as weeds appeared.

2nd, Gang plow 3 inches deep, then surface cultivate as weeds came up, and after have at plow deep with single plow.

3rd, Gang plow early after seeding and after harvest, with surface cultivation between.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2.



THE WORK OF '93.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

FAILURES.

The failures last year were the potatoes, root and corn crops, and without an exception these were very poor indeed. With sufficient moisture and good weather early in the season there was every prospect of good returns, but dry weather set in as the potatoes and roots commenced to form and continued to the last and the result was a failure, or at least half a crop. In addition to the dry weather, I have to say that want of sufficient work on the crops caused, I am sure, at least a part of the failure. Usually once or twice a week we scuffle and hoe the root crops, and in dry weather oftener than in moist, but last year accumulation of work and scarcity of help caused these crops to be neglected.

MIXED FARMING.

This subject is one well worthy to be treated entirely by itself, instead of the limited space that I can give it here. You will all agree with me that in the Northwest we have no mixed farming as is understood in the east. Here at the best wheat growing, a small patch of oats on poorly worked land and a few cattle constitute the extent mixed farming is carried on. In the east wheat, barley, oats and peas, with cattle, horses, sheep and pigs, with rotation of crops constitute mixed farming. Better or worse, or both is often part of the farm work.

I need not say one word of the risk in this country of depending on wheat alone. The past season has convinced many that something more is required to make both ends meet than 100 acres of wheat and nothing else, and I am firmly convinced as our lands run out, and run out they are sure to do, that wheat growing will continue to get more uncertain each year unless some way is followed to crop less and keep up the vitality of the soil. I need only refer you to Dakota and Minnesota, with soil like our own, of the folly of depending on wheat. Can mixed farming in its true sense be carried on in the Northwest is a very difficult question to answer. Of this there is no doubt that everything required to feed cattle, horses, sheep and pigs can be grown here, and where a man is so situated that he has water and is able to erect buildings and fences for his cattle there is no reason why he should not succeed.

I admit it is difficult for one to leave wheat growing, with all its risks, and start on a small scale even to raise cattle or stock of any kind. There is the constant attendance, buildings, fences, feeding and sales to be considered, but on the other hand when the thought comes home that our whole year's work may be ruined in 20 minutes by a frost or in a few hours by a hot wind, we must make a change and make it soon.

Admitted that on the Experimental Farm there is water, buildings and fences. There are, or can be thousands of farmers equally as well off. They can easily have as much water. They need not have as good buildings or fences, but they can have them good enough for all requirements to make the stock comfortable and secure, can show you that cattle and hogs can be made profitable, and while not in a position to give results of horse and sheep raising, for the reason that up to the present we have done nothing in these branches of farm work, at I am quite certain, with judgment a breeding horses of the right class and sheep of a good breed, both can be made a success. My idea of mixed farming in the Northwest is something like the following:—

With 320 acres of land, I would use 100 acres for pasture, 100 acres would be fallowed each year, saving 20 acres for buildings, garden and any extra crop such as fodder, oats, etc. On the 100 acres fallow I could risk 50 acres in Red Frie, 20 acres in Barley, and 30 acres in Oats, commencing with say 5 cows I would increase the herd to 25 or 30 head if star was not likely to be made I could buy Polled Angus cattle, if I

expected to gain in fatness and beef than Durham stock would be obtained. In addition to the cattle I would have one or two brood mares of the Clyde or Shire class and bred to the best stallion to be procured, and in addition there would be 3 or 4 sows, so that from 25 to 30 pigs each season could be fattened. To obtain the food for this stock there would be the 50 acres of oat and barley straw, which would be threshed and stacked along side the cattle stables, and in addition I would sow 10 or 15 acres of the remaining 20 acres with mixed grain and cut on the green side. If the wheat crop escaped frost and the price exceeded 70 or 75 cents, all but seed and bread would be sold, if less than 70 cents, or if frozen, it would be fed to the hogs and the drove of pigs increased by purchase. In feeding cattle I would have from the herd 6 to 8 ready to fatten each year and to these would be added enough by purchase to consume the crop of barley in 4 months feeding, with 50 or 100 bushels left for summer feed. If the price of oats was 30 cents or over all would be sold except what the working horses and brood mares and colts would consume, and if price was less than 30 cents and no likelihood of a better price, I would mix with the barley and increase the fat cattle by purchase. There is yet the big feed to be considered in case the wheat escaped frost and the price above 70 cents. In this event there would be small wheat or screenings, this can be added to barley and if not sufficient there is always plenty of poor wheat to be obtained at a low rate.

What is likely to result from the above line of farming I can not predict from what has resulted on the Experimental Farm in the last 4 years. In these 4 years the wheat has averaged 34 bushels, barley 49 bushels, and oats 67 bushels on fallow land. Cattle have been raised and fattened on the produce of the farm, and not a particle of feed bought except hay for working horses in the summer months. The value or gain from fat cattle makes the barley or mixed meal worth 50 to 60 cents per bushel, and the food consumed by the hogs worth from 70 to 90 cents a bushel. This winter I had of stock were purchased, in addition we are feeding 6 of our own, these, with all our other stock, are consuming 230 lbs of meal per day. We have abundance of fodder for 60 or 75 head up to the 1st of June, principally mixed grain cut by binder on the green side, and besides we have the wheat and oats for sale, at least all the former and a great part of the latter.

I may say in case water was scarce instead of raising cattle and having the great trouble and expense of watering them in the summer months, I would increase the fallow by 50 acres also each crop and purchase each full enough stock to consume the barley etc. The water for 10 or 15 head should be no great task if inside the cattle stable a tank holding 50 to 100 gals. is erected and filled during favorable weather and kept replenished as required. To overcome the water difficulty to a great degree, ensilage can be made or turnips raised, both of which will lessen the water used by at least, and that both of them can be successfully and profitably used there is not a particle of doubt. To lessen the work and expense of feeding cattle a building in which the lot can be turned in loose with troughs and racks on the sides is preferable, and with such a building Polled Angus cattle are necessary. To carry on mixed farming to the extent above referred to, enough horses will be required to follow 100 acres each year. Two span will easily do that and all other necessary work.

A great many may object to following the 100 acres each year. To this it may be said that the whole 100 acres will in all likelihood give a good yield while any other mode is liable from dry weather and hot winds to give poor returns and with stock depending on the crop for feed too great risks should not be taken on stubble land. With fallowed land the experimental farm has never yet had a failure in obtaining a good crop. With fall plowing a good crop has never been obtained, and the crops on spring plowing have been as often bad as good.

I have said nothing of butter-making, poultry, vegetables, etc., all of which may be made and are being made to bring in returns to the farmer, enough in many cases to keep the house. These

where a man is favorably situated with help, etc., can with profit be added to the cattle and pigs and help to increase the returns from his work to say nothing of the comforts they give. I have made an estimate of what can be done on a farm of 320 acres with mixed farming basing the yields lower than has been the average for four years on the experimental farm and putting the price at less than what can be made if the crop is fed and sold as beef and pork.

Nothing is said or placed against the result for labor as it is presumed that cropping only a hundred acres each year a farmer has all or nearly all the labor required within himself but at most one man or boy in addition to the farmer can do all the work excepting drawing in the grain and threshing.

The estimate is as follows: 50 acres wheat at 30 bushels, 1500 bushels. Allowing 120 bushels for seed and bread there would be left 1380 bushels for sale or feed which at 70 cents would amount to \$966.00; 20 acres of barley at 40 bushels per acre, 800 bushels. With 40 bushels for seed there would be 760 bushels at 50 cents, \$380; 30 acres of oats at 60 bushels per acre, 1800 bushels. Allowing 600 bushels for feed there would be 1200 bushels for sale at 30 cents, \$360. Total receipts: wheat \$966.00, barley \$380.00, oats \$360.00 = \$1,706.00.

To prove that 50 cents can be realized on barley I give you result up to this date of feeding three five-year-old steers and four two-year-olds for 57 days. Three five-year-old steers. Weighed at start, 4,740 lbs.

57 days, 5,068 lbs.  
Gain 324 lbs.  
Consumed 1270 lbs. meal, 25 bus. 30 lbs. at 50 cents = \$12.75; gain 324 lbs. at 4 cents = \$12.96.  
Worth at start, \$142.20.  
" now, 202.72.  
\$60.52.

Four two-year-old steers. Weighed at start, 3,425 lbs.  
57 days, 3,888 lbs.  
Gain 463 lbs.  
Meal consumed 1440 lbs., 25 bushels at 50 cents = \$12.00; gain in weight 463 lbs. at 4 cents = \$18.52, making meal worth 61 cents per bushel. Paid for 4 steers, \$94.18, 2 cents per lb. If sold for 22 cents will realize \$143.80. If meal is deducted (\$12.00) there will be \$36.82 for other feed.

The advantage of mixed farming to this extent would be (1st) that the land would only have one crop in two years; (2nd) that there could be a rotation of crops each year; (3rd) the small amount of labor required to sow and harvest the crop from the fact of the barley being ready to cut before the oats and the oats before the wheat; (4th) the certainty of there being a good crop in yield at least and if frozen the grain would make feed; (5th) the risk would be greatly reduced in having no returns for the year's work for no matter how poor the crop, by feeding to the stock something will be realized.

Perhaps it may be said that the yields and prices are too high, but I am satisfied taking the average for 5 years, that any farmer in the country can raise 30 bushels per acre on fallow, and I am equally certain that 70 cents can be realized by feeding the grain to hogs. Again, 40 bushels is a large crop of barley but sow it on fallow and it will surprise many how often it will go over 50 bushels. I am satisfied also that 50 cents per bushel can be obtained by fattening cattle, if suitable buildings and attention is provided.

The oat crop also may seem high, though I think none will dispute that 30 cents is a fair price to expect. If farmers will sow oats on fallow the result will surprise them equally with the barley crop.

To suit the average Northwest farmer the amount realized in this estimate may be too small for 320 acres, and it is small in comparison to a successful crop of wheat with fair prices, but considering the uncertainty of wheat it is by far the safest way to farm in the Northwest (applause).

The chairman then threw the meeting open to those who desired to speak or ask Prof. McKay any questions. In reply to Mr. F. W. Green, Mr. McKay stated that a silo could be built in the side of a hill. That it would be necessary to use dry studding 3x8 or 2x10 in order to make silo strong enough to withstand the pressure.

Questions regarding the press drill were asked by J. E. Battell and Wm. Watson. The former stated that in Moose Jaw it was considered necessary to go deeper than 3 inches. The latter thought the press drill more suited to the friable land at Indian Head but would be of little use on the heavy soil in the Moose Jaw district. In answer the lecturer said that in 1892 they sowed 2½ and 3 inches deep but this was blown out. Mr. Rorison gave a laughable account of his experience with potato growing. The professor was in favor of frequently stirring the soil and pressing it down. This retained the moisture and gave the best results in dry weather.

Mr. A. Dalgarno said he had listened with great interest as the lecture contained good information. He was of the opinion that the Government had made a mistake in putting the Experimental Farm on sandy land instead of on heavy land like that around Moose Jaw. He thought the farmers should remember this and draw their own conclusions from the lecture. For his part he didn't think there was very much in it (laughter).

Mr. McKay answered that there was just as heavy land at the Head as there was anywhere in the Territories. He had once lived on a farm near Moose Jaw but had left it. He was of the opinion that the Experimental Farm methods would suit the Moose Jaw soil.

Mr. E. Colpitts stated that nine years experience had taught him that the best potato crop was to be obtained from breaking.

Mr. R. O. Miller asked if any experiment had been made in plowing stubble after crop was taken off and harrowing following year. Mr. McKay answered that they had tried gang-plowing in the fall to start weeds and vetcher grain and then plowing the following year and giving one stroke of harrows.

Mr. J. G. Gordon then read the following resolution:

Resolved that the farmers of the Moose Jaw District assembled on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society express their conviction that these Territories have not progressed as they would have been reasonable to expect they would; that one chief factor in retarding their reasonable growth and prosperity has been in their opinion been the annually recurring prairie fires which have been permitted to sweep over the large unsettled portions of them; that the marked tendency of these extensive prairie fires has been to cause drought and those hot winds which have almost annually, during the latter part of July and early part of August—last season for instance—shriveled up the growing grain, thereby greatly decreasing the quantity raised and oftentimes injuring its quality. In their opinion an adequate effort has in the past been made to keep down these fires. It is their conviction that these fires must be made to cease, however drastic measures may have to be resorted to for that purpose, before a popular measure of prosperity may reasonably be looked for in this western country.

They therefore request that the Northwest Assembly enact a law greatly increasing the penalty for an infraction of the Prairie Fire Ordinance and make the law enacted, if possible, better enforceable against companies and corporations than they would now seem to be; and that the Parliament of Canada require all railway companies operating railways in these Territories under sufficient penalties to properly frequent their lines of railway before the middle of July in each year in such a manner that no fire can escape beyond them; and that the service of the North-West Mounted Police be utilized throughout the unsettled portions of these Territories in keeping down the fire and bringing to justice those concerned in causing them by stationing them while the snow is off the ground in each year in small detachments at proper distances from each other along the leading trails and elsewhere under proper orders given to them for that purpose.

In speaking to his motion Mr. Gordon said that his opinion since 1884 had been that the existing drought and hot winds were caused by prairie fires. When the hot winds came the whole country was on fire, and when the wind passed over one hundred square miles of burning prairie, hot winds must result. He had no sympathy with small losers whose property had been burned through their own negligence in not taking proper precautions; but he had great sympathy with those farmers who had cultivated their farms and lost their crops through hot winds. Besides this the fire burnt off the vegetable mould and in sections of the country where thousands of tons of hay could be cut a few years ago very little grass is now growing.

Mr. T. E. McWilliams seconded the motion. He said that three or four years ago when on an exploring expedition the hills to the south were covered with grass. Now there is very little. He thought that many of the fires were due to careless sportsmen and in some cases to those who set fire for the fun of it.

Mr. Wm. Rutherford thought that the matter could be discussed at a special meeting to be held say in two weeks. He challenged Mr. Watson to meet him on the platform to thresh out the tariff question (laughter and applause).

Mr. Watson laughingly accepted the challenge. Reverting to the motion he said that whatever the outcome the thanks of the people of Moose Jaw was due Mr. Gordon for his efforts in this direction. He did not quite agree with the plea for an excessive fine because it would practically determine from informing. He thought that \$300 was too heavy. The minimum fine might be placed at \$25 and the maximum at \$100; again the N. W. M. P. could not be utilized. It would be better to appoint a man in each township and pay him say \$5 per day and give him power to call men out to fight fire and pay them for their services. The money would be given to the settlers and not to the mounted police.

Mr. Gordon replied that it was not in settled locations that the mischief was being done, but in the great stretch of country south west of us. The prevailing hot winds were from the southwest. When there was a small fire people did not regard setting a fire as a crime at all. No punishment was too severe as no person need be guilty of the offence. The matter was one of great importance as we are on the border of the district that is burned every year. There should be a penalty adequate to the offence.

F. W. Green said that to use Mr. Watson's words it was "a large question." He moved that the matter be left over till another meeting.

Mr. G. M. Annable said that the meeting was an important one and as the subject was important it should be considered then.

J. H. Ross, M.L.A., agreed that the question was an important one, but he could not see how it was that Mr. Gordon after so many years of talking and writing had no better remedy to offer. If the fine were raised it would certainly lessen the chance of detection through lack of information, because a settler was loathe to inform on his neighbor when he knew a heavy fine would be imposed. In Montana as high a fine as \$1000 was at one time imposed and the result was that there were few informations. If a man was brought before the law he was ruined and the informant was boycotted by his neighbors. It should be borne in mind that Justices of the Peace knew something and should have some discretion in such matters. Regarding the mounted police a deputation had been sent to the Commissioner about this subject. It was considered by the department that it would not be in the interest of the force to have the police scattered all over the country. The police however had always co-operated with the settlers in endeavoring to keep down fires. Convictions were hard to obtain against a railway company. A J. P. conviction under the former ordinance was always knocked out on appeal, the railway company claiming that they were conforming to the General Railway Act, with regard to their smokestacks. Last year the Assembly changed the ordinance so as to render liable to conviction any person or corporation who allowed fire to run off their land. He was of the opinion that the penalty named in the ordinance was about right and did not need any changing.

Mr. Green moved in amendment that the matter be left over to a meeting to be held in two weeks.

The amendment was lost and the motion carried.

Mr. A. Dalgarno then moved the following:

Resolved that the Agricultural Society petition J. H. Ross, M.L.A., to set apart a portion of the District grant to have a survey made of the Moose Jaw River in order to ascertain the probable cost of utilizing the water power.

After considerable discussion which Messrs. Annable, Hopkins, Fyfe, Ross, Dalgarno, Green and Watson took part the matter was laid over for two weeks.

During the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was moved and tendered Mr. McKay for the interesting and instructive address he had delivered.

James Brass  
BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitola Street. Moose Jaw.

CARD.

I desire to inform the public that the almost indiscriminate distribution of Lumber and building material from my yard, which has taken place since Oct. 1888, came to an end on

1st of JANUARY, 1894, owing to circumstances not wholly within your control or mine.

In future a full stock of the best will be kept, and sold for Cash and Cash only, except to Builders and Contractors, who can arrange for short credit at reasonable rates.

All parties who in the past agreed to pay by monthly instalments must in future keep up their payments or deal with my Solicitor.

Thanking past customers for their confidence and support, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

H. McDougall

When we assert that  
**Dodd's**  
**Kidney Pills**  
are the best for all cases of  
Kidney Disease, we are backed  
by the testimony of all  
who have used them.  
THEY CURE TO STAY CURED.

SHAVING  
PARLOUR.

SHAVING  
HAIR CUTTING,  
SHAMPOOING.  
H. W. CARTER.

VIGOR OF MEN  
Early, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils that early excess of later excesses, the profligacy of youth, sickness, worry, etc. To a healthy development and tone given to every organ a portion of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. 25¢ a bottle. 10¢ a box. Sold everywhere. J. C. F. & Co., New York.



# R. BOGUE.

Dry Goods,  
Ready Made Clothing,  
Boots & Shoes,  
Groceries,  
Flour & Feed,  
Hardware.

Selling Out of Crockery

AT  
**COST.**

Highest Prices Paid for Grain.

# R. BOGUE.

**LIVERY, FEED** **Ottawa Hotel**

AND  
SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accommodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises ..... High Street.  
William Walsh's Old Stand.

**WILSON AND McDONALD.**

R. L. SLATER,

Fashionable Tailor.

Full lines of all the

**Latest Styles**

WORTSEDS, TWEEDS,  
SERGE, PANTINGS,  
OVERCOATINGS,  
Etc., Etc

Main Street. Moose Jaw.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

Choice Liquors and Cigars

**R. H. W. HOLT,**  
PROPRIETOR.

**Brunswick Hotel**

River Street West.

Thoroughly Refitted and Renovated in every Department.

House Refurnished Throughout.

Rooms Lighted with Electric Light.

First-Class Liquors & Cigars.

Every Convenience for the Travelling Public.

**J. H. KERN, - PROPRIETOR**

## Colgan & Bates

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

RIVER STREET WEST.

Every Accommodation For the Travelling public.

First-Class Livery Rig's For Hire.

HAT FOR SALE.

WEIGH SCALES IN CONNECTION.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

The Popular Route

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS,

CHICAGO

And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenai Gold Mines.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.

and all points in Eastern Canada, via St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond and there is no customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES

And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, general passenger and ticket agent, St. Paul; H. Swinford, general agent, Winnipeg.

H. J. BELCH,

Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest

ROUTE

To the

OLD - COUNTRY !

SAILING DATES.

Steamer. From New York.  
State of California, Dec. 7.  
Bolivia, Nov. 23.  
Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80.  
Intermediate, \$30; Steerage \$24.  
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to

J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw.

Or to ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

SETTLERS

CALL AND SEE MY STOCK OF

## STOVES AND FURNITURE

Exavtoughing, Roofing and General Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

AGENT FOR

The : Alaska : Sientile : and : Superior : Jewel : FURNACES,  
THE BEST FURNACES MADE IN CANADA.

Estimates Furnished for Heating Buildings of any size

Persons Requiring HOT AIR FURNACES call for Estimates

REFERENCES - C. A. GASS, JOHN RUTHERFORD.

**JOHN BRASS**

Main Street

## IMPORTANT

TO PERSONS WITH

IMPAIRED SIGHT!

I have this day purchased a complete line of B. LAURANCE'S Spectacles and Eye Glasses, to suit every sight. I use for fitting B. Laurance's tests, and I am in a position to assert that I can fit any person whose sight is impaired. These celebrated Spectacles will be sold at Eastern Prices.

**W. W. BOLE.**

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

To Toronto, Montreal, New

York and all points east.

To Vancouver, Victoria, Ta-

coma, San Francisco and

Pacific Coast Points.

AUSTRALIA

FROM VANCOUVER.

S. S. Arawa ..... Feb. 16

S. S. Warrimoo ..... Mar. 16

CHINA AND JAPAN

FROM VANCOUVER.

Empress of Japan ..... Feb. 5

Empress of China ..... March 5

Empress of India ..... April 2

For full information apply to  
J. K. STEVENSON.

Agent for the Law, or to

ROBERT KERR,

General Passenger Agent.

## The North-Western

Line

Note the following from the World's Fair letter in the Minneapolis Spectator:-

"The committee which compiled statistical information relating to American railways were high in their praise of the manner in which the great roads prepared facilities in caring for the enormous traffic occasioned by the World's Fair and while all the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis. This adds another laurel to those already gained by Minnesota, as The North-Western Line-C, St. P. M. & O. Railway-is one of the recognized roads of the North Star State."

Our trains are equipped with Vestibuled Gas-lighted Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

T. W. TEASDALE,

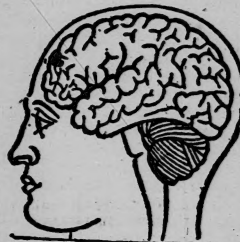
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

St. Paul, Minn

# THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE TONIC

AND  
STOMACH AND LIVER CURE

The Wonderful HEALTH BUILDER & NERVE FOOD  
Chronic Diseases are caused by Deranged Nerve Centres at base of the Brain.



LATE discoveries have absolutely proven that the Stomach, Liver, Lungs, and indeed all internal organs, are controlled by the nerve centres at the base of the brain. The manufacturer of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE has studied this subject closely for more than twenty-five years, and has lately demonstrated that two-thirds of our Chronic Diseases are due to the imperfect action of nerve centres, either within or at the base of the brain and not from a derangement of the organs themselves; hence that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong.

As all know, a serious injury to the spinal cord, will at once cause Paralysis of the body below the injured part, it therefore will be equally well understood, how the derangements of the nerve centres, will cause the derangement of the different organs of the body which they supply with Nerve Fluid or Nerve Force.

The wonderful success of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is due alone to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle. The use of a single bottle of this remedy will convince the most incredulous. It is indeed, a veritable Nerve Food and Will Relieve in One Day the varied forms of Nervous Disease and Stomach Troubles.

Nervous Diseases.

This class of diseases, is rapidly increasing each year, on account of the great wear our mode of living and labor imposes upon the nervous system. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir, are dependent upon nervous exhaustion, impaired digestion, and a deteriorated and impoverished condition of the blood. The SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is a great nerve food and nerve builder and this accounts for its marvellous power to cure the varied forms of nervous disease, such as Neuralgia, Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, St. Vitus's Dance, Nervous Choking, Nervous Paroxysms, Twitching of the Muscles, Hot Flashes, Mental Despondency, Forgetfulness, Sleeplessness, Restlessness, Nervousness of Females, Palpitation of the Heart, Sexual Weakness, etc., etc.

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

My daughter, twelve years old, had been afflicted for several months with St. Vitus's Dance. She was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk, could not swallow anything but milk; I had to handle her like an infant. Doctors and neighbors gave her up. I commenced giving her the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE Tonic, and the effects were very surprising. In three days she was rid of the nervousness, and finally improved. Four bottles cured her completely. I think the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE the greatest remedy ever discovered, and would recommend it to everyone.

State of Indiana, Montgomery County, 1887.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 10, 1887.

CHAS. M. TRAVIS, Notary Public.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR

INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of Appetite, Weight and Tenderness in the Stomach, Sour Stomach,

Pain in the Stomach, Wind upon the Stomach, Nausea and Sick Stomach,

Sick-Headache, Hiccough, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Vertigo and Dizziness,

Sleeplessness, Frightful Dreams, etc.

The Stomach suffers more than any of the other organs from disease, because into it are taken so many indigestible and irritating substances as articles of food. In its great effort to digest these, it soon becomes weakened and diseased. Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful, that so many complain of Indigestion and weak stomachs. When the Stomach fails to digest and assimilate the food, the whole body falls into a state of weakness and decay, for Nature has decreed that the body must constantly receive nutriment through the Stomach, to repair the waste of tissue constantly going on in the system.

The South American Nervine

Is probably the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of all Chronic Stomach troubles, because it acts through the nerve centres. It gives marked relief in **one day**, and very soon effects a permanent cure. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain.

WHAT EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, RUBEN

E. TRUAX, SAYS.

I have been for about ten years very much troubled with Indigestion and dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians, and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I have found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from indigestion and would strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers from the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE an immediate trial.

It will cure you.

July 16th, 1893. (My signature) Ruben E. Truax

Wellington, Ontario.

Price, One Dollar.

HARTFORD CITY, Blackford Co., Indiana, June 2, '93.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE.

GENTLEMEN: I received a letter from you May 27,

stating that you had heard of my wonderful cure for

from a spell of sickness of six years duration, through

the use of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and asking

for my testimony. I will gladly state how I was afflicted

and how I was delivered from my pain and suffering.

I was near thirty-five years old, when I took down

with nervous prostration. Our family physician treated

me, but without benefiting me in the least. My nervous

system seemed to be entirely shattered, and I constantly

had very severe shaking spells. In addition to this I

would have vomiting spells, and there would be from fifteen to twenty days at a time

that I could not retain anything on my stomach. Many consultations were held by

physicians over my case, but they all agreed that I would never leave my bed. During

the years I lay sick, my folks had an eminent physician from Dayton, Ohio, and two from

Columbus, Ohio, to come and examine me. They all said I could not live. I got to having

spells like spasms, and would lie cold and stiff for a time after each. At last I lost

the use of my body - could not rise from my bed or walk a step, and had to be lifted like a

child, all the time suffering intense pain, and taking almost every known medicine. Part

of the time I could read a little, and one day saw an advertisement of your medicine and

concluded to try one bottle. By the time I had taken one and one-half bottles I could rise

up and take a step or two by being helped, and after I had taken five bottles in all I

felt real well. The shaking went away gradually, and I could eat and sleep good, and my

friends could scarcely believe it was I. I am sure this medicine is the best in the world.

It was a godsend to me, and I believe it saved my life. I give my name and address,

so that if anyone doubts my statement they can write me, or our postmaster or any citizen,

as all are acquainted with my case. I am now forty-one years of age, and expect to live as

long as the Lord has use for me and do all the good I can in helping the suffering.

WILL A REMEDY WHICH CAN EFFECT SUCH A MARVELLOUS CURE AS THE ABOVE, CURE YOU?

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL SPEAKS.

2727 BROADWAY, Ontario, June 27, 1893.

DEAR SIR, - I have much pleasure in recommending the great

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE to all who are afflicted as I have been,

with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief

from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by

my doctor. I also induced my wife to use it, who, I must say, was

completely run down and was suffering very much from general

debility. She found great relief from SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE,

and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow sufferers.

(My Signature) Rev. W. S. Barker

Sick Headache.

Is dependent on deranged nerve centres and indigestion. Hence its cure must come through building up the Nervous System and curing the Stomach. SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE will absolutely cure this dreaded malady and prevent its return.

For Sale by **W. W. BOLE,**

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.



YES.

We intend to continue the CASH business commenced on Jan. 1st subject to the conditions mentioned in this advertisement for the past 3 issues. Porous Plasters being the only kind of a plaster we deal in, we have not been able to command our share of the cash which has been paid this year on account. Bills due are small as a rule, but quite as large in proportion to the yearly turn over, as most other concerns. Our capital is small so we can't stand it. The best reason, however for sticking to CASH system is that the results of the past five weeks under that system warrants its continuance.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1894.—No. 34

### LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Thos. Healey has opened a gymnasium behind his store.

Mrs. T. W. Robinson entertained a number of friends on Monday evening.

A regular meeting of the town council will be held next Monday evening.

Rich on human and horse and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by W. W. Bole.

The seventh inst. being Ash Wednesday, the usual services were held in St. John the Baptist Church.

Miss Russell, sister of the agent at North Portal, spent Wednesday in town. Miss Russell was on her way to Winnipeg.

A meeting of the directors of the Moose Jaw Creamery will be held tomorrow afternoon, at which important business will be transacted.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lamppa and blisters from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stiffles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by using one bottle. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Messrs. H. Ferguson and Russell Wilson returned on Tuesday from an extensive drive through the Moose Jaw district. They report the stock in first class condition.

A suspicious looking character was seen prowling about the station at an early hour yesterday morning. The porter at the dining hall asked him his business and he took himself off. He was a large man and had lost one eye.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents a bottle by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

Valentine Social. A Valentine Social under auspices of Ladies' Aid of Presbyterian church will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. Wilson, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14th. A good programme consisting of games, music, etc., will be presented. A silver collection will be taken up.

They Laughed at Them.

At a recent meeting of the Ministerial Association of Toronto a reverend gentleman stated that he did not consider it advisable to send divinity students to conduct services at the Mercer reformatory as the girls made fun of them and laughed at them.

A Second Stereoscopic Entertainment.

On Tuesday evening, the 13th, we will again be favored with another entertainment by the Davis & Banks Stereoscopic and Lecture Co. Their subject being by request the Sudan War with the Relief Expedition to Chinese Gordon. These slides are all most beautiful and present to the public all the leading features of the campaign. There will also be a short sketch of the Egyptian campaign which immediately preceded it. They will again give the beautiful effect set of the "Rock of Ages," and a comic tale with numerous comic slides for the younger part of the audience. Admission 50 cts. and 25 cts. Children 10 cts. Drug Store.

Relief in Six Hours.—Disressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Pleasant Dancing Party.

Mrs. John Rutherford gave a dancing party at her residence on Wednesday evening. Dancing was kept up until an early hour on Thursday morning and a most enjoyable time was spent. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Farniss, Mrs. and Mrs. H. Healey, Mr. and Mrs. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Hyland, Mrs. Cowan, Miss Wilson, Miss McCarter, Miss Hannah, Miss Holdsworth, Messrs. H. Bates, C. D. Fisher, A. Prosser, A. Porter, W. Stinnington, E. Baxter, S. Armstrong, W. Leach, and J. Livingston.

Davis & Banks Entertainment.

The Davis & Banks company were advertised to give a stereoscopic entertainment in the town hall on Friday evening last. Owing to a break down the exhibition did not take place, but all present were given tickets for Saturday night. On this occasion there was a good house. The views of the World's Fair were very good. An interesting explanation was read by Mrs. Fortescue. The effect slides "Rock of Ages" and "Abide with Me" pleased the audience, although not at all to be compared with the reproductions from photographs of World's Fair scenes. One of the views was a representation of the Last Supper. A remark was made by someone in the audience which was blasphemous in the extreme, and just as much regrettable is the fact that even attended at it.

The Hockey Match.

There was rather a small attendance at the rink on Wednesday night. A carnival had been advertised, but only a few appeared in costume. The hockey match, East End vs. West End, was watched with interest. The following were the players:

EAST END.	WEST END.
J. Melhuish	B. McLellan
Geo. Keyes	T. Battell
E. L. Baxter	S. Armstrong
Wm. Stinnington	A. M. Hamilton

After a very spirited game the east-ends won. Score, 5 goals to 3. The Moose Jaw Hockey Club have received a challenge from the Regina club to play a match in Regina on the 21st inst. for a silver cup. The home team have accepted the challenge.

Orange County Lodge Meeting.

A meeting of the Orange County Lodge of Moose Jaw District was held in the Moose Hall on Tuesday, Feb. 6th. The officers present were: Robt. Garbutt, C. M., Tupper Vance, D. M., John Wilson, R. S., H. G. Huribart, Treas., and T. E. McWilliams, D. G.

The usual two courses of lectures followed the following brethren qualified to sit and vote in County Lodge: L. O. L. 1599: R. Wilson, H. G. Huribart, W. E. Fisher, E. J. Cudmore, G. C. Paisley, R. J. McBride, C. Lewis, J. Wilson, Geo. Getty, B. Smith, L. O. L. 1595: W. White, C. A. Shaw, J. Coventry, J. Hughes, Wm. Allison, H. Hutchison, G. Gray, J. Buchanan, T. E. McWilliams, L. O. L. 1542: C. A. Gase, H. W. Carter, W. McConnell, Wm. Hannah, T. Vance, T. L. Withrow, R. J. Brown, J. Jackson, E. Holdsworth, A. Wilson.

County Master Garbutt reported the order in a flourishing condition through out the county. The Co. Secretary reported that the financial condition of the lodge was good and that the membership was increasing.

The following officers were elected and installed:—R. Garbutt, C. M.; W. E. Fisher, D. M.; T. E. McWilliams, Chaplain; John Wilson, Secy.; H. G. Huribart, Treasurer; C. A. Gase, Director of Ceremonies; Tupper Vance, Co. Lecturer; E. J. Cudmore, D. L.; W. J. White, D. L.

The next meeting of the County Lodge will be held in Moose Jaw.

CARNEL NEWS.

Seeing that your local correspondent is neglecting his duty I wish to fill up a short space in your valuable paper.

Mr. C. Lyons is visiting the fair sex this week.

Two of the young men were seen going west on Sunday and returning

home early on Monday. What's the matter with going again boys?

Miss Susie Glover is visiting at Mr. Chas. Armstrong's, of Buffalo Lake.

The New York dude is working at C. W. Saunderson's ranch.

Mrs. R. P. Ross has arrived home safe in London, England.

Messrs. Smith and Glover were out to Buffalo Lake on a hunting expedition lately and returned with a number of game.

Mr. T. Newton, of Moose Jaw, was visiting friends at Carnel recently.

Mr. J. R. Glover lost his valuable song bird "Sam," which died with an attack of Loggishpe.

W. J. Glover's famous dog "Pat" died from fox poisoning.

THE NEWS BOX.

BOHANN BRIEFS.

A. B. Carr has leased his farm for a term of years to Mr. F. Fowler and will move shortly to his new farm north of Moose Jaw.

Mrs. James Campbell, who is visiting friends in Ontario, writes that the changeable weather is very trying and she often hears Jimmy sweetly singing "Home Sweet Home."

NOTICE.

Mr. A. E. Potter is no longer the agent of the Massey-Harris Company. Mr. John H. Bunnell has been appointed agent at this point. Moose Jaw, Feb. 1st, 1894.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

On and after Monday the 13th inst. I will be in the City Hall on the payment of receiving payments of taxes.

By order of the Mayor E. COLPITTS, Collector.

Moose Jaw, Feb. 9th, 1894.

TENDERS.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies" will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 13th March, 1894, for the delivery of Indian supplies during the fiscal year ending 31st June, 1895, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Forms of tender, containing full particulars, may be had by applying to the undersigned, or the Assistant Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claims for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted.

HAYTER REED, Deputy of the Assistant Indian Commissioner, General & Indian Affairs, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, January, 1894.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

J. W. BRADSHAW, Contractor and Builder, Estimates and Doors made to order on short notice.

FRED. G. HERLER, Contractor and Builder, Estimates on Stone and Brick work, etc., Moose Jaw, Manitoba, St. East.

J. G. GORTON, Barrister, Advocate, etc., Agent for the Manitoba and North-West Land Co., Office, High St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

BENJ. FLETCHER, Veterinary Surgeon, Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, District Veterinary Inspector, Office, Opposite Walsh's Livery Stables, High street.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Main Street, Moose Jaw, over E. A. Baker & Co's.

WM. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc., Office Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

Agents for the Canada Northwest Land Company, London, and the Trusts of Moose Jaw and Regina.

I. O. F.

Court Moose Jaw, No. 209, hold their regular meeting in Russell Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend.

Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 30th.

C. D. J. Christie, C. R. H. F. Dreyer, R. S.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Conveyancer, Process Server of the Supreme Court, Sub-Recorder of Stock Brands, Issuer Marriage Licenses, Government Land Grants, Insurance agent, School Debentures bought; Settlers' land free; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands up for entry in the Moose Jaw District. Farms for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; Lands put in the Torrens Act and short forms of Mortgages, Contracts, Leases, etc. drawn up at reasonable rates. C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to loan.

## TRADE IS BOOMING!

Right Down Rock Bottom Prices does it. In order to clear the balance of our winter stock in Boots and Shoes, Moccasins and Rubbers, Clothing, Woolen Shirts and Underwear, Gloves, Mitts, Etc., we are going to give a big reduction of our former low prices as the goods must go in order to make room for Spring Goods.

M. J. MacLEOD.

E. A. BAKER & CO.

## TO BEGIN WITH.

Every article we sell is Good Honest Value, needs no discounting.

## Xmas Fruits.

We always did carry the Choicest Stock and this year is no exception.

New Valencia Raisins, Shelled Almonds, New Malaga Raisins, Candied Peels, New Malaga Figs, All Kinds of Nuts, New Filtras Currants.

JUST RECEIVED PER HEATED CAR:

Apples, Oranges, Eggs, Grapes, Lemons, Eggs.

Few Specialties in Hardware Stock Suitable for Xmas presents, both useful, ornamental and serviceable:—

Fancy Table Lamps, Flat ware of all descriptions, Fancy Carving Sets, Skates, all grades, from \$1.00 up, Fancy Children's Sets, Sleigh Bells, Knife, Fork, Spoons.

## HEADQUARTERS FOR

Flours, Chopped Feed, Bran, Oats & Ogilvie's and Moosomin Flours on hand.

All Farm product bought and sold, highest prices paid for

## WHEAT, OATS AND RAW FURS.

Galt Nut Coal \$5.50 per Ton. Full Stock always on hand.

E. A. BAKER & Co.

## OYSTERS JUST ARRIVED!

By the Gallon, Quart, Can. A well assorted stock of Groceries which we will sell very cheap FOR CASH ONLY.

## Oysters,

Oyster Stew and Oysters prepared in all the latest styles, upon shortest notice and at reasonable rates, at

## THOS. HEALEY'S

Confectionery Store.

Main Street, Moose Jaw.

## Something New

NEW GOODS ARRIVING.

Now is your time to select a Suit to suit the weather. I have goods now for the Labouring, Mechanical and Professional grades.

John Melhuish.

Artistic Tailor.

Main Street, Moose Jaw.

Fresh meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

FISH AND POULTRY.

Main Street, Moose Jaw.

Artistic Tailor.

Main Street, Moose Jaw.

Main Street, Moose Jaw.

Main Street, Moose Jaw.

Main Street, Moose Jaw.

Main Street, Moose Jaw.

## NOTICE.

THE following is a summary of the Regulations with respect to manner of recording claims for MINERAL LANDS other than Coal Lands, and the conditions governing the purchase of the same.

Any person may explore vacant Dominion Lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted until actual discovery has been made of the vein, lode, or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location of claim.

A location for mining, except for Iron or Petroleum, shall not be more than 1,000 feet in length, and more than 625 feet in width. A location for mining Iron or Petroleum shall not exceed 160 acres in area.

On discovering a mineral deposit any person may obtain a mining location, upon making out his location on the ground in accordance with the regulations on that behalf, and filing with the Agent of the Dominion Land for the district, within sixty days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by Mining Regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of five dollars, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter into possession of the location applied for.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording his claim, the claimant may, upon filing with the Local Agent that he has expended \$500 in actual mining operations on the claim, by paying to the Local Agent therefor \$5 per acre, cash, and a further sum of fifty dollars to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim, as provided in the said Mining Regulations.

Copies of the Regulations may be obtained upon application to the Department of the Interior.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, July 1890.

## Homestead Regulations.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, except 8 and 26, which have been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the head of a family, or male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been excepted an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

## LOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways, and on making application for entry the settler must declare under which of the following conditions he elects to hold his land:

1. Three years' cultivation and residence during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

2. Residence for two years and nine months anywhere within two miles of the homestead quarter section, and afterwards actual residence in a habitable house upon the homestead for three months next prior to application for patent. Under this system 10 acres must be broken in the first year after entry, 15 additional in the second, and 15 in the third year; 10 acres to be in crop the second year and 25 acres the third year.

3. The five years' system under which a settler may reside anywhere for the first two years (but must perfect his entry by commencing cultivation within six months after the date thereof), breaking five acres the first year, cropping those 5 acres and breaking 10 acres additional the second year, and also building a habitable house before the end of the second year. The settler must commence actual residence on the homestead at the expiration of two years from the date of entry, and thereafter reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least six months in each of the three next succeeding years.

## APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, or any homesteaded inspector. Before making application for Patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homesteaded inspector, the settler must give notice to the local agent.

## SECOND HOMESTEAD

may be taken by anyone who has received a homesteaded patent or a certificate of reconveyance, and is required by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, upon application for patent made by him, or had carried title to his first homestead, or prior to the second day of June, 1890.

## INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal or mineral lands, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,

3c Dep. Min. of the Interior.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

(Established 1860.)

MONTREAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Advances made on consignments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, ETC.

for sale in Montreal or in the various Markets.

for sale in Montreal or in the various Markets.